

ETERMINED
ATTACK ON
LADYSMITH

from Daylight Till Eight O'clock,
But News is Very Indefinite in Detail.

EN. WHITE DEFEATED BOERS,

no Approached So Close That They
Were Repulsed at the Point
of the Bayonet.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—4:40 a. m.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The week opens with only fresh additions to the disasters that have befallen British arms, and there is no longer any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion. The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the aggressive, General Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist General White than in making a demonstration.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from General Buller to the commander-in-chief at Cape Town: "General French reports, under date of January 6: "The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the first Battalion of the Suffolk regiment."

"From news just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of General French, four companies of the first Battalion advanced by night against a low hill, one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given.

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers. "General French reports that the Boer commando which made the attack on January 4 lost fifty killed, beheaded and wounded. The commando was dispersed."

General Buller has wired the war office the following, dated January 6, from Frere Camp: "The following message received from General White at 1 p. m. to-day: "January 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south."

"The following was received at 4 p. m. this afternoon, from General White: "January 6, 12:45 p. m.—Have beaten off an enemy off at present, but they are still arriving in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable."

"The sun has failed, and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until to-morrow."

Demonstration Against Colenso.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—General Buller sends the following from Frere Camp, dated to-day: "This from White, dated Saturday, at 11:15 p. m.: "Attack renewed. Very hard pressed."

"I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 o'clock this afternoon and took four hundred prisoners."

"I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy."

Heavy Firing at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6, at noon, from Frere Camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling in Umbulwana hill and the enemy were replying."

"Beside the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now."

"Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there; but there has been no further movement here."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, from Frere Camp, says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shells from every available lighter gun."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, January 6, 10:35 a. m.: "A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daylight until 8 this morning. It is believed that an action was in progress for musketry fire was also heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith."

"Our big naval gun at Chieveley fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso line. General Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff."

White Defeated Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, January 6, 7:20 p. m.: "General White's heliograph that he

defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and Manchester actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

KURUMAN CAPTURED

By the Boers—The Garrison and Arms Delivered Up.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Thursday, January 4.—A dispatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht, says: "The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colenso, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the towns."

PRETORIA, Thursday, January 4.—LOURENÇO MARQUES—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, January 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland: "I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aimed at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms."

"We took 120 prisoners, including Captain Bates and Captain Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured seventy natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition."

"Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Bearne, an English physician. The horses, oxen, meat and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

REV. DR. EDWARD M'GLYNN,

Well Known, Able and Esteemed Catholic Prelate, Beloved by Protestants as Well as His Own Flock, Died at Newburgh, N. Y., Yesterday Afternoon, of Heart Failure.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church, died at the rectory at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks, of heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease.

A minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn last night, but this did not affect the patient or contribute materially to his death.

During the night Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells, and the physicians were called early to his bedside, where they remained until he died.

At noon it was apparent that the end was near, and Dr. McGlynn received holy communion from the assistant rector of St. Mary's, who later administered extreme unction. After high mass in the morning, Dr. McGlynn was anointed.

All efforts toward prolonging life were made by the physicians, but at 4 o'clock the priest lapsed into unconsciousness, his last audible prayer being: "Jesus, have mercy on me."

He passed away without recovering consciousness.

For two days past Dr. McGlynn had been troubled with hiccoughs, but was able to take liquid refreshment to the last. Dr. McGlynn was aware that death was near, receiving the word tranquilly.

This morning telegrams were sent to Dr. McGlynn's nephews and nieces in Brooklyn, and several Catholic clergymen, his warm friends, were notified.

A dispatch was sent to Archbishop Corrigan, and his secretary telegraphed: "His grace will arrive in Newburgh at 8:10."

Archbishop Corrigan had already made arrangements to visit Dr. McGlynn, and would have come on Monday. The relatives missed a train and did not arrive until Dr. McGlynn had become unconscious. Efforts were made to locate Frank McGlynn, the actor, a son of Dr. McGlynn's brother, who lives in California.

The cheerfulness that characterized Dr. McGlynn was exhibited to the last. Even when the physicians were using salt water to keep him alive a few hours longer, Dr. McGlynn evinced much interest and finally remarked: "Well, the ways of physicians are wonderful."

The citizens of Newburgh were preparing a testimonial for Dr. McGlynn, who celebrated his first mass in St. Mary's Church on New Year's day, 1896, and who had been in the ministry for forty years. People of all denominations were to have united in honoring the priest, and a purse was to have been presented to him. News of Dr. McGlynn's death caused profound sorrow. Prayers had been offered in both Protestant and Catholic churches for his recovery.

Dr. McGlynn was first stricken with illness on November 16 at the rectory. He was seized with a severe cold, and was compelled to seek his bed. Though he was obliged to break engagements to lecture, no alarm was felt by his friends until the following Monday, when he suffered a severe chill. The first serious attack occurred November 24, and a day or two later there was a consultation of physicians. It was announced that Dr. McGlynn was suffering from chronic kidney disease.

Early in December Dr. McGlynn suffered two attacks of heart failure and his relatives were hurriedly summoned. He rallied, however, and until Saturday night he appeared to be holding his own and gradually regained strength. He was able to sit by his bedside for a few minutes each day, but was never able to leave his room.

Dr. McGlynn was sixty-two years old last September. When he was stricken he was robust and of fine physique, but he became greatly emaciated by his long illness.

Archbishop Corrigan arrived at 8:10, and proceeded at once to St. Mary's rectory. He expressed deep regret at Dr. McGlynn's death, and said that he was especially sorry that he had not arrived before the end came. He was much moved when he entered the chamber of death, and looked on the face of the dead, and commented sadly on the dead priest's emaciated appearance. He knelt with other clergy, and said prayers.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

GILMORE'S
THRILLING
EXPERIENCE

With the Barbarous Filipinos—Inhuman Treatment to Which He Was Subjected By

THE VILLAINOUS GEN. TINO.

Abandoned Among Savages by Their Captors, They Built Rafts, and Rescue Came.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—8:30 p. m.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat to-day in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven from his vessel, the Yorktown.

Lieutenant Gilmore, after rising, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howze, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abulut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 18. We had reached the Abulut river, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company."

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could."

"On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted, 'They are on us!' He was lashing a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gilmore said: "The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After passing almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horseflesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one

day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We should have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the town, and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison, they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching, the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems like a skull and the word "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding present conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The members of the party reported to General Otis this morning. They were bare-footed, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gilmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Fadley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen, of the Baltimore; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett, of the Third infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone, of the signal corps; Harry Hueber, of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran, of the Sixteenth infantry; Albert Bishop, of the Third artillery, and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feelings toward him.

Charles Baker, of the Fourth artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners; but he became too weak to travel and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were McDonald, of the Twenty-first infantry; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley, of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and were ultimately rescued by the Americans.

BRIEF MANILA NEWS.

Reconnaissance Resulted in Loss of Three Men and Twenty Wounded. Enemy Lost Sixty.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—11:30 p. m.—Reconnaissance out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning, resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded.

Colonel Birkheimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, advanced toward Novleta. Major Taggart, with two battalions of the same regiment, moved toward Perez Das Marinas. A part of the Fourth infantry was engaged south of Imus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The navy department to-day received the following cablegrams: MANILA, Jan. 6. Secretary Hay, Washington: Gilmore, Walton, Vandolf, Ellsworth, Brysoles, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert, of Urdaneta; only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler June 18. (Signed) WATSON.

MANILA, Jan. 6. Secretary Hay, Washington: Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria. (Signed) WATSON.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—9:15 a. m.—General Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binan. One American was killed and three were wounded. "Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured, and several prisoners were taken."

Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States artillery, clothed in a major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead at Novleta yesterday. General Wheaton is moving toward Perez Das Marinas to-day.

The Kentucky Muddle.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7.—Republican leaders who are on confidential terms with Governor Bradley, intimated to-night that the Republican contest may not quit the fight in the event the legislature and the state contest board vote to seat Goebel and the other Democratic contestants. They have by no means given up hope that they will win in the legislature, but are taking time by the forelock, and looking around for other moves in case Goebel should win. It is generally believed they will seek to raise a federal question, and take the case into the United States court.

Big Democratic banquet at Omaha to-night. W. J. Bryan will open his campaign. Congressman Carmack, ex-Governor Hoeg and W. J. Bryan will respond to toasts.

SENATOR
SCOTT'S
CREDENTIALS

Are As Good As Old Wheat, and the Senator, Who Was Recently Elected,

WILL SERVE TILL THE END.

Of His Term, Notwithstanding the Efforts of His Persistent Political Detractors.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—That brief of Senator Scott's case, which a partisan newspaper declared had been thrown about indiscriminately, with no one to father it, has evidently been read to the finish by those for whose information it was written—the senators of the United States—and the result shows it is much more effective than its critics would have it appear.

Ex-Senator Faulkner prepared the paper for the information of those who would be called upon to pass upon the so-called contest. In every instance where the matter has been discussed upon the merits as presented in the brief, the title of Senator Scott has been declared to be beyond question, and this by such able men as Senators Hoar and Spooner, and others.

The claim made by Senator Scott's political enemies would not be indorsed by a single vote were it not for politics. The only recognition the contestants will get will be in the payment of the costs of setting up the farce. The attorneys—doubtless it was the attorneys—attended to that early in the game, by securing the adoption of a resolution authorizing the expense account to be audited. It is the custom of Congress to pay the loser the costs incurred in each contest, but as Mr. McGraw did not claim his own election, it is presumed he did not appear in the role of contestant. For this reason, possibly, it became necessary to pass upon the matter in this conspicuous way.

But after all, senators laugh at the showing made in the attack upon Mr. Scott's credentials. He will continue to serve the state in the senate to the end of the term of six years, for which he was elected, if interfered with by nothing more formidable than Mr. McGraw's attempt to "preserve a republican form of government in West Virginia."

SENATOR ELKINS

Has Been Doing Effective Committee Work at the National Capital.

Representative Johnston Has Introduced a Bill Providing for a Public Building at Bluefield, and Other Bills.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Senator Elkins has presented in the senate the petitions of citizens of Newburgh, Fairview, New Cumberland, Lockhart, West Union, Greenwood, Middlebourne, Bruceton Mill, Ophelia, Snow Hill, Evansville, South Parkersburg, Judson, Wellsburg, Elk Knob, Petroleum, Zela, Albion, Kenova, Cranestown, Baden, Hazleton, Terra Alta, Harrisville, Sistersville, Pullman, Huntington, Reid, Cox's Landing, Elmwood, Waterloo, Pensboro, Fairmont, Verador, South Ends and French Creek, respectively, all in the state of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, to prohibit polygamy.

He also introduced a bill in the senate to prescribe the number of chaplains in the regular and volunteer army, and to fix their pay and allowances.

Senator Elkins, from the committee on commerce, to whom was referred the bill to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen over the island of Porto Rico, reported it back to the senate without amendment. He also from the same committee reported back, without amendment, the bill to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen, over the Hawaiian Islands.

By way of introduction, Senator Elkins said that these reports were made after conference with members of the committee on relations with Cuba and the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, respectively.

Representative Johnston, of the Third West Virginia district, has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bluefield, in his district.

He has also introduced a bill to provide for appeal from order of circuit court, or a judge thereof in vacation, appointing a receiver.

Also, a bill providing for the holding of terms of United States circuit and district courts, respectively, at Bluefield, Mercer county.

Horrible Murder in Boone County.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 7.—A murder unusually horrible is about to come to light in Boone county, about twenty miles from Racine. Several weeks ago, John Bailey, an old farmer, was called out late in the night by his son, John Bailey, who stated that a bear was among the cattle. The old man went out. Subsequently he was found in the yard of his home, in a dying condition, with his skull crushed, several teeth knocked out and his rifle broken at the breach. Blood was found on the premises and in the house. It was at first supposed that Bailey had shot himself while examining his gun, but the coroner's inquest has revealed that the gun is still loaded. The prosecuting attorney is investigating.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Frank Dumas, Just Sentenced to Serve Thirteen Months, Escapes From the City Workhouse This Morning.

This morning at 1:30 o'clock, Frank Dumas, the tough who was sentenced by Mayor Sweeney last week to serve a term of thirteen months in the city prison for attempting to kill Police Officer Holmes, made his escape. The police department was notified by the prison attaché, and a rigid search of the upper part of town is now being made for the desperado.

Dumas escaped through the roof, forcing off one of the boards. Guard Haller saw the man sneaking along the wall and called on him to stop, but he paid no attention to the order, whereupon Haller fired, but without effect. The guard telephoned for assistance to police headquarters, and to the two bridges to watch out for the man. Then he went to the Terminal building, but found his man had not attempted to cross by that route. Neither has he been crossed by either of the two highway bridges.

Mrs. Martha Thornton Dies.

Mrs. Martha J. Thornton passed away from this life suddenly, of heart failure, Saturday night, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Moffat, on South Chapline street. The deceased lady was one of the oldest residents of the city and she was loved and greatly esteemed by her circle of acquaintances. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hudson, and a sister of the late Mr. William Quarrier. Mr. Hallihen Quarrier and Mrs. T. C. Moffat are nephew and niece, respectively, of the deceased. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. Matthew's P. E. church, with interment private at Greenwood cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Jacob.

Mrs. Mahala Jacob, relict of the late John J. Jacob, of Clinton, died Saturday afternoon. She was eighty-seven years of age, and was well known by the older residents of the county. The funeral will occur this morning from the residence of her son-in-law, Abram McColloch, near Clinton, and the interment will be at Short Creek cemetery.

Off for Repairs.

The Wheeling steel works, at Benwood, is off for repairs, but a resumption within two weeks is expected. As the big Riverside plant is also idle, Benwood's two industries are off for the first time in a year, there being no mid-summer stop, as in previous years.

Attitude of Hibernians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in this city to-day, and later issued a statement to the public, part of which is as follows: "The national officers met in Washington, to discuss a demand on the part of a large majority of the representatives of our 126,000 members that the order render some assistance to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States."

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

British press censors now characterize a British defeat as a "serious accident." Major John A. Logan was a member of Youngstown, Ohio, Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Fifty laborers at the Roebeling wire mill, Trenton, N. J., struck against a reduction in their wages.

A Pro-Boer meeting was held in Pittsburgh yesterday, and a mass meeting will be held within a week.

Preachers in Toledo are after the Sunday theaters, and arrests of actors who participated in performances yesterday, are expected to-day.

General A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army, and the well-known Arctic explorer, lies in a serious condition at his home in Washington as the result of an assault committed on him about half-past 8 o'clock last night by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Company.

The British steamer Adato, Captain McIntyre, from Sabine Pass, via Norfolk, for Rotterdam, put in at Portland with her cargo of cotton bales. With a view to preventing further damage in the second hold, Lloyd's agent has gone aboard, assisted by twenty-five hands, with two salvage pumps.

News has reached London, Ky., of a general fight on Otter Creek, Clay county, in which Lige Lewis and General May were shot and killed, and four other participants seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a school house, where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a magistrate for killing another Jackson.

The A. O. H. of Albany, N. Y., in convention yesterday, adopted resolutions offering their heartfelt congratulations to the Boers for "the gallant fight which they are making for the protection of their lives and liberty," and promising aid in case their national officers should see fit to order a call to strike a blow at England.

The British steamer Iago, Capt. Neil, which sailed from Hull December 7, for Boston, and which was reported disabled, with her shaft broken, by the British steamer Electrician, from New Orleans for Liverpool, in latitude 47, longitude 36, was towed in Lisbon by the British steamer Cephalonia, from Table Bay for the south.

Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, national Democratic committeeman from that state, and a member of the ways and means committee, who went to Chicago to attend the Jackson banquet, said: "Mr. Goebel will be in possession of the governor's office between January 25 and February 1. Senator Blackburn, and not Mr. Goebel, is the man who insisted on carrying the contest up to the legislature."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Monday; fair Tuesday; high northwesterly winds, diminishing.

For Ohio and West Virginia—Threatening Monday; fair Tuesday; colder Monday afternoon or night; brisk southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly and diminishing.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 43 7 a. m. 40 7 p. m. 45 12 m. 41 Weather cloudy.

Sunday.

7 a. m. 42 3 p. m. 55 7 a. m. 45 7 p. m. 50 12 m. 51 Weather changeable.